

Yellow Horse Apple.

Southern Nursery Co.

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
High Grade Nursery Stock

Established 1872
Capital, \$100,000.00
1,000 Acres

WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE



Delicious Apple.

and directly into the cars.
For their patronage in the past, we wish to say that
we give the same careful attention to every branch of the business that we

SOUTHERN NURSERY COMPANY, Winchester, Va.

Apples

specialty of growing fine Apple trees. Our list of varieties is very complete, as we have a large trade both North and South. Carefully selected from the very best. It is always best to leave the selection of varieties to us, unless you have some experience in the art. Always be careful to make selections of varieties best suited to each locality.

Summer Apples

EMPEROR RED. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; flesh tender, juicy, acid and sweet; tree a splendid grower. June.

ANDERSON (Emperor). Of Russian origin. Deep red crimson; flesh yellowish white, tender; pleasant flavor. Very hardy. Aug.

OLINA RED JUNE. Medium to large, open red, sometimes with splashes of yellow; tender, juicy and high flavored. June 1st of July.

MAY. Ripens among the earliest, tasty and productive. May 20 to June 1.

LY RIPE. This fine apple, coming as it immediately after the Early Harvest, fills a long belt by the orchardist. Its large size, fine appearance and good bearing qualities make it the most profitable market of its seasons; the tree is hardy and of growth; fruit large, yellowish white; sweet, juicy, subacid; fine for table or for June 15.

COLTON. One of the best early Apples, ripening with the old Early May, some ten days earlier than the Early Harvest, and continues to two or three weeks, which makes it a family Apple. It is of beautiful appearance, medium size, yellowish white, with a crimson where exposed to the sun.

STRAWBERRY. Medium size, nearly red; flesh tender, with a mild, tree a moderate grower and good June and July.

HARVEST. Above medium size; yellow; flesh juicy, crisp and well flavored.

GOLDEN SWEET. Rather large; pale yellow; very sweet and good. Strong grower and good bearer. July.

HORSE. Large; yellow, occasional blush next the sun; oblate conical; subacid and good. Popular for cooking, drying and cider. August.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH. Generally known. Rather large; pale yellow, with red cheek; beautiful; valuable for market; one of the best, if not the best drying Apple; makes a white product. Tree a fine grower; hardy and productive. Aug.

RED JUNE. Medium to large, oblong, conical; dark red. Flesh tender, mild, subacid; commences to ripen early in June and continues six weeks. Splendid eating apple.

STRIPED JUNE. (Early Red Margaret.) Medium, conical; red-striped on yellow ground; tender, rather dry; subacid. Middle of June to middle of July.

SUMMER QUEEN. Medium to large; yellow, streaked with red; flesh tender, with an acid, aromatic flavor. Last of July.

SMITH. Originated at Baton Rouge, La. Large; yellow, striped with red; unsurpassed as a cooking Apple. A vigorous and productive tree. Especially recommended for planting in South Louisiana and Mississippi and the coast-wise country. Ripens June 1.

WILLIAMS' FAVORITE. Originated at Roxbury, Mass. Highly esteemed. Large; oblong; rich; moderate grower and good bearer. July.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A Russian Apple of great value. Above medium size, roundish, highly conical; skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully matured; a remarkably early bearer; very prolific; tree a vigorous and upright grower; gives general satisfaction; does well everywhere, and ripens among the earliest. July.

Fall Apples

BAILEY SWEET. Origin, New York. Large to very large; surface smooth, mixed and striped deep red; flesh yellow, tender, fine grained; flavor very sweet and rich; quality good; also a valuable Apple for stock. October.

BISMARCK. This is one of the great German Apples, of dwarf habit. A young and prolific bearer, often bearing at one year of age from graft, and wherever grown it has shown astonishing revelation, not only in high quality, but in hardiness, and especially in earliness in fruiting. Where grown in pots it makes quite an ornament for decorative purposes. Fruit brilliant color, very handsome; large, tender, pleasant subacid and of a distinct and most delicious flavor. A fine dessert and cooking apple.

BELLFLOWER. Large, yellow, with red blush; very tender, juicy, subacid; moderate grower and bearer. October.

BUCKINGHAM (Equinetelee, Kentucky Queen, etc.). Very large; oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, subacid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe by end of September, and lasts until December; tree compact and vigorous; bears young.

FALL PIPPIN. Very large; roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious, subacid. September and October.

GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN. Medium; oblong; rich yellow; flesh yellow, rich, with a very delicate, fine flavor. October.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine grained, juicy, good quality.

REBEL. Origin, Virginia. Large size, round; bright, clear red, on a yellow ground, covered with fine bloom; flesh yellowish white, rich, with an agreeable mingling of saccharine and acid. An extra-fine dessert apple. Season in Virginia, September to November.

Winter Apples

ARKANSAW (Mammoth Black Twig). Originated in Arkansas many years ago; is now being largely planted wherever known in nearly all parts of the United States. Size large, roundish, slightly flattened; color a bright mottled red on upper half, the lower half being reddish yellow; flesh yellow, fine grain with a mild, pleasant subacid flavor; tree a strong grower and an abundant bearer; supposed to be a seedling of the Winesap, and has many of the good qualities of that fine variety. An extra-good market Apple.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Tree a beautiful, upright grower; young wood very dark. There is scarcely an apple that is more brilliantly colored; round or slightly conical, regular; smooth glossy, yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine grained, juicy, subacid, pleasant, rich. A long keeper. A most profitable and attractive market apple. Has been kept till June and later.

ARKANSAS BEAUTY. A recently introduced variety. Large; beautiful light crimson in the shade, darker in the sun; with indistinct splashes and stripes over whole surface of dark crimson; flesh fine grained, whitish, tinged with red and yellow; rich subacid flavor; quality very good to best. Season, November to March.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN. Fruit large, round, lopsided, ribbed, irregular; surface smooth, yellowish green, sometimes bronzy, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh yellow, firm, brittle, juicy; flavor acid, rich, agreeable; tree a slow grower in the nursery. January to April.

BEN DAVIS (New York Pippin). Large size, round to oblong; skin yellow, splashed with bright red; flesh whitish, tender and juicy, with subacid flavor, tree remarkably healthy and vigorous, and an early and abundant bearer; a most profitable winter apple. Keeps well.

BLACK TWIG. Resembles the Winesap in every way, except that the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, is more hardy, and the fruit is much larger, many specimens being 12 inches in circumference.

BALDWIN. Large, roundish, narrowing a little to the eye; skin yellow in the shade, but nearly covered and striped with red and orange in the sun; flesh crisp, juicy and subacid, rich; tree a vigorous grower and bears abundantly; succeeds well in Western Maryland and the mountains of Virginia, but drops its fruit too early in or near the tide-water section. October to January—later in the mountains.

all
In
golden yel-
red next the
is rather natten-
ed and perfect.

US. A remarkable va-
riety taking first rank both
in commercial and home orchards.
No new variety has ever so quickly
gained popularity in so many
different apple sections of our
country. Fruit large, nearly cov-
ered with brilliant dark red; flesh
fine grained, crisp and melting,
juicy, with a delightful aroma;
of very highest quality. A splen-
did keeper and shipper. Tree one
of the hardiest, a vigorous grower,
with good foliage. A regular an-
nual bearer.

FAMEUSE (Snow Apple). Me-
dium size, roundish, handsome,
deep crimson; flesh snowy white,
tender, juicy, highly flavored and
delicious. Productive and hardy.
October to January.

FORT'S PRIZE. Medium size;
deep crimson with pure white dots,
and fine russet deepening towards
apex and cavity; flesh white, crim-
son; good flavor; an excellent keep-
er; an attractive and reliable market sort;
bears early and is a vigorous grower.

GOLDEN RUSSET. Medium size; dull russet
with tinge of red on exposed side; flesh gen-
erally crisp, juicy and high flavored; tree a vigor-
ous grower and great bearer. December to May.

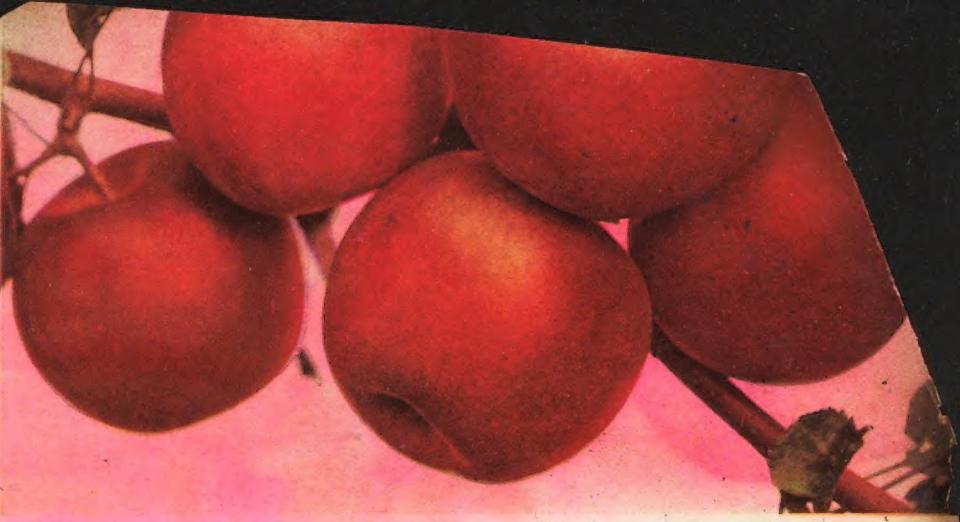
GNO. Tree very healthy, vigorous, hardy,
having stood 32 degrees below zero without in-
jury. A rapid grower, large and spreading in
orchard, fruitspurs numerous, shoots long and
smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs
like the Ben Davis. An early, annual and pro-
lific bearer. Foliage large and dark. February
to May.

JONATHAN. Fruit medium, roundish; skin
yellowish, nearly covered with dark or lively
red; fine grained, very tender and finely flavored;
moderate grower. October to December.

KINNARD'S CHOICE. Tennessee origin. Size
large; color dark red on yellow ground; beauti-
ful, large, showy Apple; bears quite young; qual-
ity one of the best. A fine winter Apple for
Piedmont and mountain sections.

McINTOSH RED. Originated in Ontario.
Large to medium; roundish, faintly ribbed; skin
deeply flushed with bright red and striped with
carmine, sometimes purplish red; flesh white,
veined with red, crisp, tender, very juicy. Fine
dessert apple. October to December.

MISSOURI PIPPIN. Large, oblong; bright
red with darker red stripes; very handsome;
fair quality; a good grower and an early and
immense bearer; often fruits at two years in
nursery rows; valuable for market. December
to April.



Yates.

NORTHERN SPY. Large; roundish, slightly
conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sun-
ny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh
white and tender, with a mild subacid, rich and
delicious flavor; tree is a strong, upright grower
and forms a very compact head; should be kept
open by pruning, so as to admit the air and
light freely. Begins to bear late.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Large; yel-
low and rich; exceedingly hardy, and claimed to
be an extra-long keeper. New.

PARAGON. This apple originated in Tennessee,
and has proven to be identical both in tree
and fruit with the Arkansas. So these two
apples are so near alike they are called twin
sisters. They are now fast pushing their way
to the front as leading winter apples for home
consumption, as well as for market. They are
both seedlings of the old, well-known Winesap;
nearly twice as large; equally as good, if not
better, in quality and keeping.

RAWLE'S JANET. Medium, roundish, ovate;
greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich
and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers
in the South and Southwest.

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium, roundish; dull
red on pale yellow ground. December to March.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Very large; pale yel-
low, blushed or striped with red; juicy and
very good. November to February.

STAYMAN'S (Stayman's Winesap). Origin-
ated in Kansas. Medium to large; oblate con-
ical; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indis-
tinguishably splashed and mixed
with dull dark red;
with medium numerous
gray dots; flesh yellow,
firm, tender, juicy, mild,
subacid, aromatic; quality
best. Another seedling of
Winesap, but it is larger
and more beautiful.

SHOCKLEY. Medium;
roundish, conical form;
greenish yellow, often
much covered with red;
quality very good. The
most popular winter apple
south of North Carolina.
December to April.

WOLF RIVER. Tree
very hardy and productive;
fruit large and hand-
some; red; flesh white and
of fine quality; subacid.
November to January.

WEALTHY. A native
of Minnesota, where it has
proved perfectly hardy;
vigorous and productive.
Fruit of large size, red
streaked with white; qual-
ity good. One of the
most valuable market ap-
ples grown. November to
January.

WILLOW (Willow
Twig). Large, roundish;
greenish yellow, striped
with dull red; flesh firm,
rather tough; valued for
long keeping.

WINESAP. Medium to large; red; sub-
acid; tree an excellent grower; good keeper.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small, oblate;
greenish yellow, shaded and striped
with many light dots; flesh white, tender,
and good. Very long keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL, or Johnson's Fine
Large, truncated oval, angular; greenish
nearly covered with bright red; flesh
crisp, juicy, aromatic; an enormous tree
hangs well on the tree. It is also a
keeper, retaining its flavor to the last.
best apples for market, always in demand
February to April.

Crab Apple

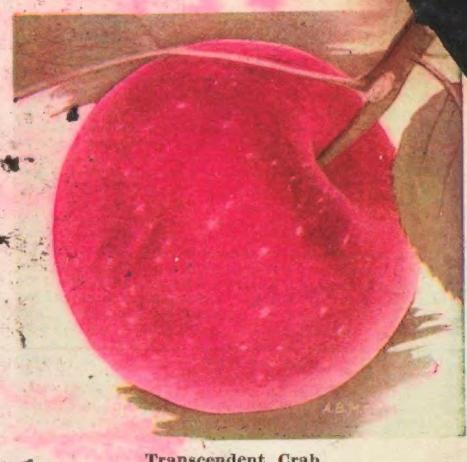
Succeed in all sections; valuable for
servings, jelly or ornament, and some
proved sorts are excellent for eating.
the Eastern Markets they meet a ready sale.

HYSLOP. Almost as large as Eat-
berry apple; deep crimson; very pop-
ular count of its large size, beauty, and flavor.

HUGHES' VIRGINIA CRAB. Small
with white specks; flesh fibrous, with
rough and stringent flavor.

KENTUCKY RED CRAB. This is
an all-purpose crab apple that grows.
The tree is large, dark red; flesh crisp, subacid.
Tree an early and abundant bearer and
seed under the most adverse circumstances.
Small trees in the nursery row often
which attests its early-bearing quality.
highly recommend this crab above all
for general planting.

TRANSCENDENT CRAB. Fruit is
its class; golden yellow, with a beau-
tiful crimson cheek; when ripe the red
nearly covers the fruit; tree a rapid grower
productive. September.



Transcendent Crab.



Kieffer.

Winter Pears

LENCE. Medium; short; pear-shaped; pale yellow; rich, excellent. Early winter.

OF WAKEFIELD. Large; long pyriform; pale green.

SSE. Medium; yellow with some russet; rich, juicy good. Season, October to November.

IN CORELESS. Originated in Lincoln County, Tenn., large, handsome appearance, good quality and very seeds. Almost clear of core and seeds, whence ite of the best keepers among winter Pears. Golden a good grower and very productive. Has never to blight.

TE. Fruit large and fair quality; young and very rarer; an upright, very straight grower; tree very its beautiful fruit and foliage make it quite ornamental in September in North Carolina.

GOLDEN RUSSET. Unusually productive, bearing commencing to fruit two years after transplanting nursery. Valuable for canning. Of strong, luxuriant age, dark green leaves until late in the season, when a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson with branches bending under their loads of golden fruit. It is a thing of beauty, and an ornament in any fruit garden. The fruit is of medium size, flat, or oval.

R. Equally as hardy as Le Conte or Kleffer; of same ears. The growth and appearance are very much like pears one month sooner and of better quality.

R'S HYBRID. Originated near Philadelphia. Suppose a seedling of a Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Size large, very handsome; skin yellow with a bright cheek; very juicy, with a musky aroma; quality goodened to perfection. Rather coarse grained, but one of Pears for canning or preserving. A very young and bearer. As near blight-proof as a Pear can be called.

OLIA. Origin, South Georgia. Large to very large; roundish pyriform; surface smooth, yellowish russet, with red and brown on the sunny side; dots numerous, scar; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild subacid; quality Valuable for canning and preserving. Season three or weeks later than the Kieffer. Very valuable on account its lateness, coming after the Kieffer is gone. It belongs to the Oriental class of Pears, and is equal in quality to the best of that class. Being the largest and latest of the Oriental class its value is apparent. A prolific bearer; a thrifty, dwarfish grower.

Dwarf Pears

Dwarf Pears must be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and quince three or four inches—the soil made rich and well tilled. About one-third the previous summer's growth should be cut off each spring. Under this treatment dwarfs are everywhere successful.

Dwarfs frequently succeed where standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient of clay loam. It is very important to select proper varieties, however, as not all varieties of Pears succeed well as dwarfs. Those most desirable are Angouleme, Seckel, Vicar of Wakefield, and Anjou.

Gathering Pears.—In order to retain the juice and best flavor, gather at least ten days before they are ripe, and the autumn winter varieties as soon as the leaves begin to drop.

Thinning the Fruit.—When the trees are heavily laden the fruit should be cut off when once in bearing seldom fall to the ground.

We grow none but the very best varieties, having discarded those that we from experience are not desirable. The list we offer, while perhaps not so long as others, is composed of the best tested varieties to be had. New varieties will be added time to time, as fast as their merits prove them to be worthy of propagation.

Summer and Autumn Pears

KOONCE. New. Originated in Illinois, and described as the best very early Pear, ripening two weeks before the Early Harvest; medium to large size; yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive, having long and regular crops; handsome; a good shipper; profitable tree, vigorous, upright and free from blight.

EARLY HARVEST. Tree robust and free from blight. Size medium, fair quality; color yellow, with red cheek. Ripens with the earliest, and is a fine market Pear in every respect.

SECKEL. Small, short pear-form; yellowish-brown, with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting, with a distinct flavor. August.

BARTLETT. Large; pear-shaped; yellow; rich, juicy and very fine. The most popular variety of its season. Early in August.

WILDER. Small and medium, bell-shaped; yellow ground, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender, subacid. Vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, very productive; good quality, and one of the first to ripen. Probably the best early market variety. Ripens with Alexander Peach.

SHELDON. Medium; yellow or a greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse; melting and juicy, with a brisk, vinous flavor; highly perfumed; productive. Sept.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Large, resembling Bartlett; ripening earlier; productive. Late July.

DUCHESSE D' ANGOULEME. Very large; dull yellow; buttery, rich, juicy and excellent; does best as a dwarf. August.

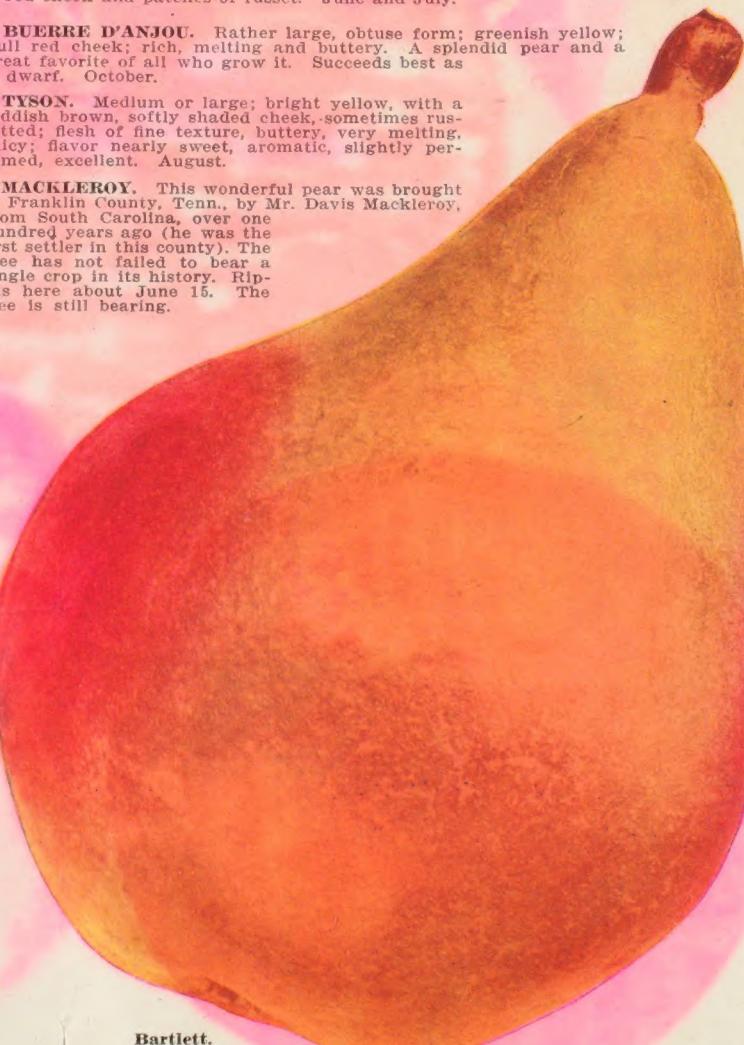
FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large; greenish yellow, russetted; sweet and rich, excellent flavor; productive. July.

HOWELL. A fine large Pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet. June and July.

BUERRE D'ANJOU. Rather large, obtuse form; greenish yellow; dull red cheek; rich, melting and buttery. A splendid pear and a great favorite of all who grow it. Succeeds best as a dwarf. October.

TYSON. Medium or large; bright yellow, with a reddish brown, softly shaded cheek, sometimes russetted; flesh of fine texture, buttery, very melting, juicy; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, slightly perfumed, excellent. August.

MACKLEROY. This wonderful pear was brought to Franklin County, Tenn., by Mr. Davis Mackleroy, from South Carolina, over one hundred years ago (he was the first settler in this county). The tree has not failed to bear a single crop in its history. Ripens here about June 15. The tree is still bearing.



Bartlett.

The location of our Nurseries is one of the strongest points in the quality of the stock we send out. In some way or other, we are absolutely free of diseases in this most favored locality—no peach yellows, no root-knot, and, what is a particularly great blessing, we never had a case of San Jose scale in this neighborhood.

month of Tennessee. It ripens to a week later; ten days to fifteen days after the Elberta and Delaware; about five weeks after the Georgia Belle, and five to six weeks later in New England. If you desire to open up certain varieties in your section, send us your catalog, and you can tell the different varieties at the different places.

It has often been asked, "How can I keep the borers out of my Peach trees?" Go through your orchard, and if you find gum on the surface of the bark, clean the dirt around it, and with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument follow up the worms and kill them; then throw around the tree a little lime or ashes. Attend to this two or three times during the spring or summer, and you will keep your trees healthy, as well as greatly extend their useful life.

Peach-Borer Wash. Take one-half to three-quarters of a pound of tobacco, plug or leaf, break or cut it up, and boil it well in about a gallon and a half of water, strain out the tobacco, and to the liquid add a pint of salt, from a quarter- to a half-pound of carbolic soap, and enough freshly slaked lime to make a thick wash.

Second Receipt. Highly recommended, and we consider it the most effective. For a fifty-gallon cask, twenty-five pounds of caustic potash, three pounds of common white arsenic, two gallons of crude carbolic acid, with water, lime and clay enough to make a good, thick wash that will last on the trees three or four months.

Early in the spring scrape the dirt away from the trunk of the tree as deep as the top roots, and with a paint or whitewash brush apply a coat of the above wash from a foot above the ground down to the roots. When dry, replace the soil around the trunk. Should a washing rain, during the spring or early summer, dissolve or carry off this wash, it must be renewed. The above is to be used as a preventive, not to destroy the borer within the bark, but to prevent the deposit of eggs by the borer moth during the spring and summer months.

Peach, Plum, Apricot and Nectarine trees should all have the above care. To keep your fruit clear of worms, allow no fruit to drop and rot in your orchard. Keep enough hogs to eat it up. Keep it picked up clean and give it to them, or let them run in the orchard and get it themselves as fast as it falls, thereby destroying both worms and eggs, and preventing an increase next year. Reasonable attention in these matters will go far to assure your success in fruit-growing.

ALEXANDER. One of the earliest Peaches. Fruit medium size, nearly covered with crimson; flesh white and good; valuable market variety. South; bears very young. June.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. We consider this the most valuable early Peach yet introduced. It has all the grand qualities of the Triumph, without its defects; it ripens with the Triumph, is an early and abundant bearer, a vigorous and symmetrical grower, with hardy wood, and a perfect freestone, with a small stone. Flesh of uniform yellow to the stone and of excellent quality, round, very firm; color beautiful yellow ground, with lively red on the sunny side; as large as the Triumph and is an excellent shipper. No one can afford to be without this new variety.

BILYEU. Large; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper; rather late. Middle to last of October.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; prolific. Chinese Cling seedling. Free.

CHINESE CLING. Large; skin transparent cream-color, with marble of red next the sun; flesh creamy-white; juicy and melting. July 25.

CHINESE FREE. Seedling of Chinese Cling; size large, roundish, oblong; skin white, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; desirable for market. Ripens with Chinese Cling.

CAPTAIN EDE. A large freestone Peach—a seedling of Chinese Cling. Originated in Southern Illinois. Very prolific and hardy; a large, beautifully colored yellow-fleshed Peach of finest quality, ripening with Early Crawford.

CHAMPION. A Western Peach of very large size and good quality, also noticeable for the regularity of its bearing. Skin is of a rich creamy white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy-white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. A most profitable market Peach. July 20.

CARMAN. In this new, hardy, rot-proof Peach, ripening at the same time as Early Rivers, and yet almost as large and fine as the Elberta itself, we have a Peach of great market value; a large, roundish Peach, with pale yellow skin, red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender and melting; rich, sweet and superior flavor; by far the finest of any Peach ripening ahead of the Mountain Rose. A big, early, yellow-skin-ned Peach of high quality is sure to be in great demand. June 20.

CROSBY. Originated near Billerica, Mass., and noted on account of its hardness. Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam; color bright orange-yellow, with a very bright red cheek, very handsome; flesh yellow, mild and pleasant. August 1.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Large, yellow, with red cheek; fine quality; very popular old variety for market and canning purposes. An old stand-by which always brings good prices in market, and always in demand. Freestone. Aug. 10.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Large, oblong; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and rich. July 10.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. Originated in Maryland. Large; yellow with red cheek next the sun; a clear yellow freestone of fine quality. Splendid for canning and preserving. Always brings top prices in market. Ripe late in August.

EMMA. This Peach is very large; yellow, with light crimson cheek; flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy; quality best. Freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after the Elberta. In market it has always commanded an extra price over the other varieties. It is better in quality than the Elberta.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all Peach sections North and South. One of the leading market varieties. August 1.

EARLY ELBERTA. Freestone; midseason; yellow. The Early Elberta is truly named. It is of the Elberta type, large, golden yellow, which is in beautiful contrast to the rich blush on the sunny cheek. The flesh is yellow like the Elberta but far better quality, sweeter and finer grained. The tree is a strong grower, of the Elberta type, and has a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. Adapted to Peach growing regions except in the Gulf States. The Early Elberta originated with Dr. Summer Gleason, of Utah, who says: "Seedling of Elberta with all the characteristics of its parent, stocky growth of tree, thins itself, even size of fruit, long keeping and shipping, harder, better quality, higher color, and a week earlier—going out as Elberta is coming in. As a canning Peach it has better flavor and color than the regular Elberta, does not rag out, and uses less sugar. In size and shape being almost identical with Elberta, it passes on the market as an Elberta and the customer gets a better peach, the grower thereby getting the benefit of repeat orders. Season of ripening, fifty-two days after Mayflower and three days before Elberta. About same season as Crawford Early, Georgia Belle, and J. H. Hale."

EATON'S GOLDEN. Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, apricot flavor. Superior for canning. Clingstone. Middle of September.

EARLY RIVERS. Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a particularly rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than the Alexander. First of July.

EUREKA. Freestone; very early; white. The Eureka is a large, oval peach with a bright red cheek. The flesh is creamy white, juicy and very firm, and the skin tough, making it an unusually good shipping peach for its season. The flavor is rich and extra good. The best quality, very early peach. The tree is hardy and often bears when Greensboro fails. A vigorous grower and a good cropper. Bears third to fourth year. The Eureka is of great value to peach growers because it is a good shipper of high

quality, hardy and productive, and a season when it is needed. Peaches are not planting all of one or two in a succession of early, medium and late, which makes the crop easier to harvests a good market. Enough should be planted to ship in full ear. Buyers dislike small lots. Season twenty-seven days after Mayflower, days before Elberta, coming half way between Greensboro and Mamie Ross or Washington.

FAMILY FAVORITE. Large; white cheek; freestone; sure bearer, prolific. Of Chinese Cling. Is making a record wherever known. Middle of September.

GREENSBORO. Originated by W. C. Green in Greensboro, N. C. This is the largest of the early peaches; twice the size of Elberta and beautifully colored with light a shade shaded with yellow, which makes it very beauty; size large for so early a peach perfectly to the seed, from which when fully ripe. Ripens with Alexander, juicy, good. One of the very best peaches, but like old Early Rivers, rather small.

GENERAL LEE. Above medium size; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh grained, melting, very juicy and of high quality best. Improved Chinese Cling.

GLOBE. Fruit large; globular in form, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish tint around the pit; quality good. September.

GARY'S HOLD-ON. Large; yellow; flesh fine-grained, rich, juicy and sweet. August and early September.

GOVERNOR HOGG. A fine new peach, Chinese strain from Texas. As large as Elberta and two weeks earlier. Will carry well, hence a fine market peach. Fine-grained white flesh and bright red cheek. Flavor rich, melting and juicy. Tree vigorous and thrifty.

HEATH CLING. Large, oblong; creamy white; slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting; very rich and luscious. September 15.

HENRIETTA (Levy). The most magnificent yellow cling known; of largest size, mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, sure bearer; always commands fancy prices. September 15.

HILEY (Early Belle). Handsome, large, white peach with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, of finest quality. Best shipper of its season. Late June and early July.

J. H. HALE. Originated by J. H. Hale, of Georgia, and is heralded throughout that section as one of the greatest Peaches ever discovered. The tree is a very strong and vigorous grower having much the appearance of the Elberta. The fruit is of a deep golden yellow color, overspread with bright red; has a smooth thick skin and compares very favorably with the Elberta in shape. The flesh is firm, fine grained, and deep yellow in color.





Early Elberta.

BLOOD CLING. Large size, color with veins downy; flesh deep red, fine flavor; tree an irregular grower.

BLOOD FREE. Medium to large red throughout; tree hardy and a September.

GOLD. Fruit about same size as Ford, which it resembles very much, superior in quality. A desirable Peach, evaporating, canning and general tone. July 15.

FREE. Lemon shape and color; large, densely productive, excellent quality.

CLING. Very large, oblong, having a point similar to a lemon; skin yellow, cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and August 20.

FLOWER. Originated in North Carolina, large, covered with a beautiful red, late and escapes spring frosts. Ripens earlier than Sneed. Tree hardy and bearer.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Large; white, with red; flesh white, rich, juicy and fine; free. July 15.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY. Originated in Georgia; extra large in size, some specimens having weighed 17 ounces; color yellow, with a faint blush next the sun; clear freestone; very showy, and is one of the fine southern market Peaches following Emma. It is thought to be of the Smock strain, crossed with the Elberta. Ripe August 20.

MAMMOTH CLING. Resembling Heath Cling, but double its size; originated in southern Missouri. September 20.

MAMIE ROSE. A Chinese type; larger and finer in every way than Early Rivers, with which it ripens; very large; white, with a beautiful blush next to the sun; semi-cling; one of the best in quality; hardy; an immense bearer.

PIQUET'S LATE. This very valuable late Peach, originated in Georgia, and has been disseminated over a wide extent of country, and succeeds well generally. It has been planted to a considerable extent, and has proved a very excellent and profitable sort. Fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and of the highest quality. We recommend it to the orchardist for its many valuable qualities.

ROSE. A medium growing, rather small, stocky tree, and while in no sense a dwarf, never attains great size, like the Belle or Carmen, and may safely be planted at somewhat less distance apart. It has the large open blossoms of the North China type, that always indicates greater hardiness than the small bloomed varieties, such as Elberta, or the Crawfords. It blooms very abundantly, a tree worthy of planting for the flower effects alone.

It has fruited every season for ten years past without a single failure. Fruit is of medium size, rich, deep red nearly all over two weeks before it ripens, and when fully ripe fully 90 percent are red all over. It's a thorough clingstone, or press peach, as called in the south, with fine grained flesh of its class, rich, sweet and delicious.

REEVE'S FAVORITE. Fruit very large, round; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and excellent; tree hardy and productive. A most reliable yellow market Peach. Late July. Free.

RED BIRD (Semi-clingstone). Very early; the Red Bird is a remarkable Peach. It is the first profitable commercial shipping peach to ripen. Just about three days after Mayflower, the earliest on the 1st. It is a large round, rich, creamy white peach and nearly covered with a bright red. Flesh is firm, juicy, fair to good quality. Splendid shipper, remarkably free from rot. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, moderately productive, and a very regular cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

RINGGOLD CLING. Much larger than Heath; in every way an improvement on that popular kind. September 1.

STUMP THE WORLD. Large, nearly round; color blush red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of mid-summer Peaches. Freestone. Late July and early August.

SUSQUEHANNA. A very handsome and valuable Peach. Originated on the banks of the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania; a great favorite wherever known. Fruit of the largest size, sometimes measuring 12 inches in circumference; skin rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, with a rich vinous flavor. Freestone. August 25.

SALWAY. A large, late yellow freestone, of English origin; handsomely mottled, with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich; very productive; growing more and more in favor with the orchardist.

STEVENS' RARERIPE. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high-colored Oldmixon Free. Superb in every way. Late July.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. October.

SNEED. The most remarkable early Peach yet introduced; it ripens a week to ten days earlier than Alexander; it is very distinct in tree and fruit, belonging to the Chinese Cling type; size medium; white, with blush on cheek; free.

THURBER. Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh—very juicy, vinous, and of delicate aroma, of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. Has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers.

TUSKENA. Identical with early Crawford, but a cling. Ripens with Early Crawford. Very fine early cling Peach, and should be in every family orchard.

TRIUMPH. The earliest yellow Peach ever known, ripening closely following Greensboro and Alexander; of good size; averaging some larger than Alexander; very highly covered all over with a yellowish dark red, making it a very showy market Peach; flesh yellow; good quality, and when fully ripe it parts readily from the pit, which is very small; extremely hardy and a nice shipper.

VICTOR. Origin, Texas. A remarkably early new Peach. Ripens fully two weeks before Alexander, and a week before any other Peach. Alexander was considered a wonder in its day, but here is Victor two weeks ahead of the Alexander record. Of medium size, of a light cream-color, beautifully streaked with red; a clingstone; does not rot, and ripens evenly to the seed, something very unusual in early Peaches. Victor marks a new era in early market Peaches.

WADDELL. Size medium to large, oblong; rich creamy white, bright blush on sunny side, covering half of the Peach; flesh firm, rich, sweet, melting when fully ripe; freestone, about as large as Belle of Georgia and ripens close after the Triumph; for family use or for market it is equal to any of its season, if not superior; of the North China family.

WONDERFUL PEACH. Fruit large; color rich yellow, with a bright crimson blush, shaded and blottedched in the yellow by minute crimson dots; quality one of the very best. Ripens in September.

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the fruit.

ABUNDANCE, or YELLOW-FLESHED BOTAN. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed, purplish carmine and a darker cheek. Flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity July 5 to 15. One of the best varieties, and valuable for Northern and Middle States. Carries well to distant markets.

APPLE. Named Apple from the very close resemblance in form, color, general appearance and keeping qualities; fruit very large; 2½ inches in diameter; striped and mottled like Imperial Gage, until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep purple reddish; very rich, high flavored; pale red, with marbling and streaks of pink; nearly a freestone. Ripens soon after Burbank.

AMERICA. This giant Plum originated from the old Robinson crossed with the Abundance, the same combination that produced the noted Gold Plum. The fruit is three times as large as Wild Goose or Robinson, and the glossy coral-red fruit is not surpassed in beauty by any Plum. The bright yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious—so good that those who do not like most Plums call for more and keep on eating the America. Ripens two or three days later than Abundance.

BAILEY. Large; dark purplish red; late bloomer and a prolific bearer. Ripe late in July.

BURBANK. In general characteristics resembles Abundance. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for Northern States.

CHABOT. Very vigorous grower; leaves large with inconspicuous reniform glands; young wood dark green; fruit oval heart-shaped, large, 2

inches in diameter; color greenish purple with little gray dots; suture distinct, small pit, flesh adheres; flavor very good. Ripens July 5 to 12. Deserves the attention of all fruit-growers.

GOLD (GOLDEN) (P. Munsoniana and P. triflora) (Early Plum). Gold is one of the most beautiful plums grown, good size, bright yellow color, often entirely covered by a brilliant currant red when fully ripe. Flesh is yellow, juicy. The skin is tough which makes it a splendid shipper in spite of the juiciness of the flesh. Splendid for canning and jellies. Sells well on all markets.

Tree, vigorous, very hardy. Gold should be planted in every garden because of its beauty and hardiness, and is especially valuable in the Central and Southern States.

CLIMAX. Cross of Simonii and Botan. Very large, measuring 6½ to 7½ inches in circumference, heart-shaped, a superbly rich Plum, extremely early, ripens before any other good Plum. Color of flesh yellow, sweet and delicious, with pineapple fragrance; skin thick, firm, deep vermillion-red, with very minute white specks; stem short, strong; pit medium to large, separates easily from flesh. Tree a vigorous grower, very productive.

HALE. Originated by Luther Burbank. Large round; orange, overspread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, with delicate peachy flavor; clingstone; tree vigorous and productive. Ripe early in August.

JUICY. This magnificent Plum is a cross between Abundance and Robinson; the fruit is the size of the Abundance, skin thin and transparent, light yellow underlaid with scarlet, as beautiful as wax. It has a delicious sweetness mingled with acid and a high melting Plum flavor; when fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like honey. The tree is a luxuriant grower; blooms late in the spring, thus escaping frosts; begins to bear when very small and produces enormous crops; keeps well, and the tree is perfectly hardy.

PRUNUS SIMONII. Large; tomato-shaped; dark red; a Chinese variety; quite a novelty; very fine; blooms very early.

WHITE KELSEY. This is a duplicate in size and shape of the common Kelsey, except that it is of a pale, creamy color, almost white when ripe; does not rot before maturity like the Kelsey, and much earlier to ripen and later to bloom than it; delicious in flavor. Early in August.

KELSEY. Size large to very large; often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small, adheres slightly to the flesh. Middle of August.

MIKADO. A very large Plum of greenish yellow color; nearly round; very little suture; a very rapid grower, more so than any other. This is the most remarkable of all Plums for its enormous size, beauty and good quality. It is probably the largest Plum in existence. Ripens 15 days after Yeddo.

OGON. Medium, round; golden yellow; firm, sweet, good quality; freestone. Ripe last of June.

RED JUNE. A large plum to be so early, ripening ten days or two weeks before the Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree. Being so early, when it becomes known we believe it will be a leading market Plum for the South. Its color is fiery red; quality good.

WILD GOOSE (Very Early Plum). Wild Goose is an early, medium sized, oval Plum, bright red with a thin bloom. Flesh yellow, very juicy, tender, melting, very sweet, except slightly acid next to the seed. A good quality plum of general adaptability. The tree is a very large, strong, flat topped grower; hardy

and most productive. It is a good in a home garden and is prolific a ket plum and for jellies and sho Wild Goose is a native plum and shod near other plums of this class fation. The fact that it is good qual produce good sized fruit anywhere un any conditions, has made it the m planted native plum.

SATSUMA. Large; dark purplish red; well flavored; quality good. Blo early. Ripens early in August.

WICKSON. A remarkably handsome large, deep maroon-red Plum of the Kel Long-cordate, or oblong-pointed; flesh i amber-yellow, clinging to the small pit is apt to be a hollow space about the pit is in the Kelsey. Of first quality; an keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kel

YEDDO. Very much like White Kel it resembles in some respects, but it is in yellow color; ten days later to rip very attractive and fine-flavored Plum

Chickasaw and European Plums.

FOREST ROSE. Originated in Mid dium to large; beautiful dark red w bloom; stone small; excellent quality prolific and hardy. Ripe late in Au

PRUNUS PISSARDI. An ornamental the lawn; the foliage is deep purplish, and it retains its color better than purple-leaved tree. The fruit is me nearly round; dark purple flesh; s

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. A large, da oval Plum; very showy, often measur in diameter, fine, juicy and sweet, long time in excellent condition, re very valuable for shipping. Medium

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. An Engli purple, with a thick bloom; produ profitable. Late.

DAMSON. Fruit small, oval; skin pered with blue bloom; flesh melting a rather tart; separates partly from t moderate grower. September.

GERMAN PRUNE. A large, long, o ety, much esteemed for drying; dark p very agreeable flavor; vigorous. Septem

DE SOTO. Medium; bright red; swee of fine quality. Extremely hardy and pro

Winchester, Tenn., Dec. 5th, 1916.

To Whom It May Concern:

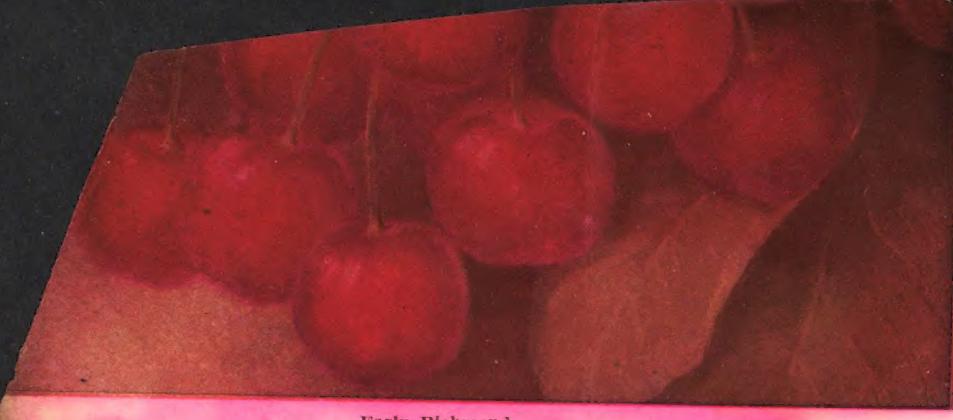
This is to certify the the Southern Nursery Co. of this city, have been customers of this bank for more than ten years. Their business relations with us have at all times been very pleasant and satisfactory. We have always found them thoroughly honest and reliable in all their dealings with us, as well as with their own customers, as far as we have been able to observe.

The rapid increase in their business is truly gratifying. Their great growth, we know, is due to the reputation they have of giving exactly what they advertise and standing behind their stock and living up to the letter of same.

They have always enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people of our city, and we feel sure they are worthy of confidence of all who may have dealings with them.

Yours very truly,

E. C. MOWERY,
Cashier Farmers' National Bank.



H

BLACK
dark red, near
middle of May.

GOVERNOR WOOD
light yellow. Middle of May.

WINDSOR. Large; bluish
one of the best. Middle of May.

LUELLEN. A late, large,
dark red Cherry from California.

EARLY LAUMAURIE. Large
dark purple. Fine, early.

Dukes and Morellos

MAY DUKE. Rather large;
dark red. May 20.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium;
red. Middle of May.

MORELLO. Full-medium
size; very hardy, prolific. June.

DYEHOUSE. Large; red.
Early in May.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Above medium; very
dark red. May 20.

MONTMORENCY. Similar to Early Rich-
mond, but is larger and about ten days later.

OLIVET. Large; red. Middle of May.

Japan Persimmon

Fruit very large; flesh soft, luscious, with a
slight apricot flavor, and without the astringency of
the common Persimmon. In its fresh state the
Japan Persimmon ranks with the peach or
orange, and when dried is equal to the best
Smyrna fig. Like the fig, there are different
varieties of the fruit. Has fruited all through
the South, and proved a grand accession to our
Southern fruits. It is common to see trees loaded
with fruit two years after planting. Of great
value to the Cotton States, as well as ornamental.
We grow all the best and hardiest varieties.

Mulberries

But few know the value of this wonderful and
delicious fruit. For poultry and swine there seems
to be nothing better. Many farmers who have them in
bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year. Wherever it is known
large orchards are being planted.

BLACK ENGLISH. The best black; hardy
and prolific.

HICKS. Black and fine, but does not com-
mence dropping its fruit so early in the season as the
Black English. Continues to bear 4 months.

WHITE. Not so large, but equally valuable.

RUSSIAN. Dark red; very prolific.

NEW AMERICAN. Black; very prolific; one
of the best.

DOWNING. Fruit of a rich subacid flavor;
lasts six weeks. Stands winters of Western and
Middle States.

Nectarines

This, the most beautiful of fruits, succeeds
very well wherever the peach does, provided the
same care is adopted as for the plum. Its perfectly
smooth skin and beautiful waxen color
recommend it as one of the most superb dessert
fruits, immediately succeeding the apricot. The
following is a select list of the best varieties:

EARLY VIOLET
BOSTON TAYLOR CAMERON
JAPAN

Figs

Any home garden should have some figs.
Sprouts and suckers should be kept down and
the tree pruned so the trunks
are clean for at least two feet
from the ground. They will
bear better and stand more cold
if so treated.

CELESTIAL. Pale violet,
with bloom; sweet; prolific.

BROWN TURKEY. Brown;
medium size; very sweet; pro-
lific.

CARTER'S CHOICE. Hand-
some white Fig; large; white;

LEMON. Medium to large;
yellow; sweet, white flesh.

NEVERFAIL. Handsome,
large Fig of fine quality; sure
cropper.

BRUNSWICK. Very large;
violet; sweet and very prolific.



Quinces

Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little care; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much better for canning for winter use. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be low and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the bearing too freely.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC. Fruit of large size; very handsome and attractive, of delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; cooks as tender as a peach. Remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH. The largest Quince in cultivation. Brought into notice in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., where it fruited extensively, and is attracting great attention on account of its being large in size, perfect in shape, very rich and aromatic; tree vigorous, productive, an early bearer and free from blight. In all respects a splendid market variety.

...ason why a
used is that it
thoroughly pulver-
it to retain moisture
should be kept free
til fall. Allow all the
plants, so that they may
set keep all runners out, thus
the growth into the plants already
it is a bad mistake to cut the first run-
and allow the late ones to grow.

POLLINIZING. Plants that are marked "S" are
stamine, and will produce fruit without other
sorts planted with them. Those that are marked
"P" are pistillate sorts, and will not produce
fruit successfully unless some stamine sort is
planted with them. The rule is two rows of
pistillate sorts and one of stamine sorts, or
four pistillate and two of stamine. Some
growers plant the stamine sorts in the rows
with the pistillates, using one-third stamines.

Everbearing Strawberries

They bear the first year and will give you rich,
ripe berries until frost. Fruit brings 25c to 50c
per quart. A demonstrated success.

Strawberries from June to November. A few
years ago that would have sounded like a fairytale,
a horticultural phenomenon contrary to all
the laws of Nature. But the Everbearing Strawberry
is here in actual fact. It has been tested,
tried and proved.

The genuine Everbearing Strawberries are not
a variable "sport", but a distinct race that are
dependable and will produce berries all summer
long. The first crop is borne early in the season,
at the same time as the standard or June-bearing
varieties. Then there is a continuation of
blooming, producing ripe fruit throughout
the summer if conditions are favorable. Following
this is another heavy blooming period in the
summer, and a large crop follows until
severe frosts come. You pick strawberries for
four to five months, instead of one.

A severe drought or neglect during the heat of
mid-summer will check the fruiting of the Ever-
bearing varieties, just as it checks the fruiting
period of the standard varieties; but even under
neglect the Everbearing plants produce heavily
in the late summer and autumn. Drought that
cuts off the crop for the year on common or
standard varieties simply checks the Everbearing
berries, and they come on as productive as
ever with the first rains, producing new blooms
and starting another crop.

We especially recommend the Everbearing
varieties, Americus and Progressive, to our cus-
tomers, because we have tried them thoroughly
and know from experience that they are an
unqualified success.

AMERICUS (S). Americus is the best quality
of the wonderful new race of Strawberries which
is giving many growers strawberries from early
in the season until the hard frosts come in the
fall of the year. Berries are bright red, medium
to large size, roundish, heart-shaped, very attrac-
tive in appearance, not as dark red as the
Superb, but unusually high flavor, very rich,
aromatic, being superior to Marshall. The
Americus is the best flavored of the Everbearing
Strawberries, and you can have them now for
months, where formerly the season was but a
few weeks long. It is a good shipper and will
hold up as well as Senator Dunlap and nearly
as well as the Warfield. It is said by some not
to be as good a shipper as the Progressive. It
begins bearing the first berries with the extra
early varieties, but this heavy crop ripens over
a long period of about six weeks, and continues
to bloom and ripen fruit throughout the summer.
This first heavy crop can be delayed by picking
off the first lot of bloom, bringing it to maturity
just after the late varieties are gone.

IOWA (S). The Iowa is a dark but brilliant
red with a glossy surface. The flesh is also
dark color, making it a very attractive berry.
Good quality, sweet, pleasant. The berries are
almost round, large, very attractive appearance,
extra good quality; strong, vigorous grower.

SUPERB (S). Superb berries are large,
equaling the average standard varieties; color,
dark glossy red. Quality is the best, rich, good
flavor, pleasing. The Superb Strawberry will
not bear continuously the first year it is planted
as will the Americus and Progressive. It makes
more runners, and to get a crop the first year it
is set, the runners must be removed, but this will
not be necessary the second season as the berries
will produce.

PROGRESSIVE. The best Everbearing plants
produce the same summer they are set out and
are cheaper than pot-grown plants, and bear
throughout the entire season. Expensive pot-
grown plants are no longer needed in order to
get quick results. The berries are not as large
as Superb and not so good quality, but they
yield well and, we think, will be one of the best
known varieties of fall berries in a few years.



Progressive Everbearing Strawberries.

Select List of Standard Varieties

The Strawberry, being the first fruit to ripen in the spring, comes to the table when it is exacting, and is a very welcome visitor. It is so beautiful in form, color and that it is to the fruits what the rose is to the flowers—a veritable queen.

No fruit can surpass Strawberries, fully ripe and freshly picked from the vines. They are beneficial to health that invalids gain strength from eating them, and they may be eaten in satisfying quantities and nourish the most delicate stomach.

BUBACH (P). Hundreds of varieties have come up since this one was put on the market by Mr. Bubach, of Illinois, and there will be hundreds more of them that will go before this variety. When you sum up the whole substance of the Strawberry crop you will find the Bubach will be among the leaders of the old standard varieties when your hair has turned gray. This berry has been thoroughly described year after year, but for the benefit of those who have not grown them we would say the fruit is of the largest size, oftentimes cox-combed, and it is not at all unusual to find berries of this variety weighing an ounce to an ounce and a quarter. It will do fairly well under poor cultivation, but responds freely to good food. The plant is perfect, having dark foliage, very stout crown, a prolific grower, and only sets enough plants to give good-sized berries.

CRESCENT (P). This variety is more extensively grown in Mississippi Valley than any other. It is extremely productive when well fertilized. It is so well known that it needs no description.

CAMP'S MAMMOTH (P). By far the largest and the thirstiest Strawberry today on the market. This extraordinary plant is a seedling of a plant sent to this country by mail. Mr. H. N. Camp, of Knoxville, Tenn., for whom it is named, in writing a description of it, says: "I have a strawberry before me in liquid that measures about 3 1/4 inches across." We have the control of the entire stock.

EXCELSIOR (S). This is by far the best early berry we have ever tested. Ripens its first berries a week ahead of Michel's Early, and is four times as productive. Berry of fair size, roundish; holds its size to the very last. The plant is a vigorous grower—all that could be desired.

GANDY (S). Holds first place as a late berry. Succeeds best on a heavy soil with good cultivation. It is claimed by some not to be productive, but the yield per acre will compare favorably with the best of them. We have never been able to supply the demand for plants of this variety.

HAVERLAND (P). This is one of the best midseason varieties. The plant is all that can be desired. Makes runners enough without setting plants too thickly. It is a safe variety to plant.

LADY THOMPSON (S). This variety has been grown world-wide for the past three years and in great variety of soils, and it seems to succeed quite well; however, it is better adapted to rich, loamy or sandy soil. It is early, very large size, and quite productive.

MICHEL'S EARLY (S). Is a succulent extra-early berry in the South. It can be desired.

NICK OHMER (S). This variety is an experiment. The plant is faultless and grows well, and it makes fruit-stems very strong. It holds the fruit well up from the ground, fore does not need mulching. When ripe it is a beautiful carmine, and when in crates it is very attractive. An excellent and will surely suit the fancy trade. Berries run in size from large to the very small, and will always demand a high price when stock is desired. The flavor is delicious about May 20 and continues for about six weeks.

PLOW CITY (S). Season late to very robust foliage; free from blight or rust. Four rows 166 feet long 211 quarts were set in 1893. Eight boxes of these berries went to the World's Fair containing an average of berries to each Hallock quart box. Offered at the same time had 192 perfect and blossoms. Sample berries have been measured 11 1/2 inches in circumference.

STAR (S). The largest berries we have seen were the Star. When you are looking for something for the fancy market, you can't strike one better than this. The plant is strong, very vigorous and with no sign of rust; makes plants quite freely for such a large berry as it is. In fact, it will make twice as many as the Sharpless, which it resembles, although the berry is as near perfect in shape as can be possible; bright, glossy red and of excellent flavor. Ripens late.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC (S). This berry has caused quite a stir among growers. It is certainly a very fine berry; a vigorous and thrifty grower; the berries large and even in size; an abundant producer. Should be planted by all berry-growers either for market or family use.

WARFIELD (P). This is an old-time favorite and is extensively grown. Berries medium to large; bright crimson, firm and of good quality. Medium-early. Best fancy market berry grown.

WILSON (S). There is a call for plants of this old variety that keeps it before the public. Berry very large, of fine flavor; very prolific; midseason.

WM. BELT (S). The demand for plants of this variety proves that it is winning its way. Plant growth very good, only some seasons foliage rusts badly. Berry very large; of fine flavor; very prolific; midseason.

The soil must be well drained. Banksides unsuitable for other crops are good places for
moderately, if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing
of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit
reduce the crop early in the season to a moderate number of good clusters, and cut off
inches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. A very
a disastrous one.

and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called
much, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in
or January, while the vines are entirely dormant. Care should be taken in pruning, as
duce only small-sized bunches if cut back too hard, while others require severe pruning to
fruit.

Black Grapes

M'S EARLY. Its strong, hardy, vigorous
heavy foliage, very early ripening and
ing of large and handsome clusters of ex-
, combined with the most remarkable
shipping qualities, form a combination
no other Grape. Ripens with Moore's Ear-
like that variety, it has kept sound and per-
on and off the vine, for weeks after ripe. In
is unrivaled by any of our early market
it is, both as to cluster and berry, of large
a glossy black color with a beautiful blue
ulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness.

PION. Bunches large and compact; berries
overed with a rich bloom; medium in quality;
strong and healthy grower and a good bearer;
e for market on account of its earliness.

ORD. Bunches large, berries large, round;
ck, and covered with bloom; flesh juicy, sweet,
y hardy, vigorous and productive; at present
popular of all our native sorts.

WS EARLY. A seedling of the Concord com-
e vigor, health and productiveness of its
d ripening a few days earlier than the Hart-
ch medium; berry quite large; color black,
avy blue bloom. Its extreme hardiness and
ender it a popular market sort.

Winchester, Tenn., Dec. 5, 1916. To Whom It May Concern:
is to certify that we are familiar with the financial standing
nother Nursery Company, of this City, both at home and
We know them to be perfectly reliable in any or all contracts
undertake.

now the Company is managed with capacity, ability and un-
able integrity, and we feel very sure that their very great
y is due to the consideration shown their customers, and
of fulfilling to the letter their pledge to their purchasers.

S. M. ALEXANDER, President Home Bank.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. Origin, New York. Said to
be a cross between Concord and Ionia. This handsome
new white Grape has met with general favor; its ex-
treme early ripening alone would make it valuable,
coming in two or three weeks ahead of Concord; the
bunch is medium size, slightly shouldered; color greenish
white, with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh
juicy and almost without pulp; very few seeds.

NIAGARA. A magnificent white Grape and very
valuable for both garden and vineyard; this white
Grape has attracted the most attention of any fruit
recently introduced. The vine is a strong grower,
healthy and prolific; bunches large, uniform and comp-
act; berry large, skin greenish white, slightly ambered
in the sun; quality good. Ripens with Concord. Skin
tough, making it a good shipper and market grape.

Red Grapes

LUTIE. This fine Grape originated in Tennessee,
and has taken its place in the front rank of fine table
Grapes. It is hardy, vigorous and productive, being
remarkably free from all fungous diseases; dark red,
bunch and berry medium to large; quality the best;
it has no equal as a fine family Grape.



Concord Grapes.

Raspberries

The Raspberry succeeds best in a deep, rich soil, and well repays
generous treatment. The sucker varieties should be planted from 2
to 3 feet apart in rows that are 5 to 6 feet apart. Three to five canes
should be left in each hill to bear fruit, and others should be cut out as
they appear. Good, clean culture is necessary to obtain the best results.

Varieties that root from the tip should be planted from 2½ to 3½
feet apart, in rows that are 6 to 7 feet apart, varying in distance according
to the richness of the soil and the habit of growth of the different
varieties. The points of the young canes should be pinched out as
soon as they reach the height of 1½ to 3 feet, according to the vigor of
the cane. This will cause them to make low, spreading, stocky bushes
that will support themselves without the aid of stakes or trellises. During
the latter part of winter, or in early spring, the canes should
be pruned by cutting all the branches back from 6 to 15 inches in
length, varying with the strength of the plants. It is better to remove
the old wood soon after the fruit is gathered, but this work is often
deferred until the spring pruning. Raspberries are benefited by shade
if not dense.

Red Raspberries

ST. REGIS (Red Everbearing Raspberry). Brilliant crimson, very
large, juicy, highest quality. Ships well. The canes are very strong,
vigorous and hardy. The main crop is as heavy as the black caps. It
is the most productive of all red raspberries. The old canes continue
to produce until late August when the canes of this season's growth
begin to ripen some fruit. The first of the crop comes very early. This
is the only successful "ever-bearing" raspberry, and is most profitable.

CUTHBERT (Queen of the Market). The latter title is indeed true,
since as a market variety it is a reigning sort. Of large size and fine
flavor, reliable and an enormous bearer; rich crimson; firm, excellent
for market and shipping; largely used everywhere, and best of its color.

MILLER. Berry large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the
season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade, but will hold
its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very
small, does not crumble, making it the best shipping berry in existence;
has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely
its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest. Production
equal to any.

SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL. Colossal both in bush and berry; carries
to market well; excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning; berry
dark crimson in color and excellent in quality; a very valuable variety;
does not sucker, but roots from the tips like blackcaps.

TURNER. A red sort, popular throughout the West, hardy and pro-
ductive.

Black Raspberries

GREGG. The largest, best and handsomest hardy black Raspberry.
Is a dark purple berry, very large, early, and ripens the entire crop in
about two weeks; canes hardy, fruit of good quality, and an enormous
bearer; grows from tips, not suckers.

SOUHEGAN. A black variety, and the very earliest, coming in with
the late strawberries; perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth; canes branching
freely and very productive; jet black, without bloom; best quality.
Berries remain a long time after ripening without drooping or becoming
soft.



St. Regis Everbearing.

at 50c
try very
ties, but we

tedly the
and most pro-
existence, and if
shes until fully ripe
good berry. Season
berry of medium size.

EARLY HARVEST. The stand-
and early; ripe before raspberries
are gone. Cane not entirely hardy.

ELDORADO. Almost as large
a berry as Kittatinny; not so good
in flavor, but withal a good one
to plant.

MCDONALD BLACKBERRY
(Very Early Blackberry). McDonald
Blackberry is the greatest im-
provement since the first wild
blackberries were planted in a gar-
den and cultivated. Like many
other improved fruits, it is a hy-
brid, or cross, combining the firm-
ness and quality of the blackberry
with the size, earliness and pro-
ductiveness of the dewberry. The
berries are large, oblong and very
good quality, equaling the best
late varieties for flavor and juiciness.
The McDonald is enor-
mously productive, outyielding any
other known variety of blackberry.
The McDonald ripens fully two
weeks before Early Harvest, which
is the earliest ripening of all black-
berries, and can be picked and sold
for an extra price before any other
varieties are on the market.

MERCEREAU. A most phenomenal grower,
and very prolific, of larger, better-flavored ber-
ries than Kittatinny. We have planted it only
in a small way, but the cane is very hardy, and
from its general appearance think it will prove
a good one.

AUSTIN'S DEWBERRY. Originated by J. W.
Austin, Texas; said to be superior to Lucretia.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. We have a very
large demand for plants which goes to prove
that the Dewberry is winning its way to the
front. The cane will not withstand our cold
winters, but can easily be covered with old hay
or straw for protection. Berry five times as
large as Snyder.

RATHBUN. A cross between the Dewberry
and Blackberry; berry very large. We have
never heard an unfavorable report. Propagates
from root-cuttings or tips. Cane is much har-
dier than that of Dewberry and grows more up-
right.

Juneberries

Cold or heat, wet or dry, the Juneberry seems
to get along anyway, and always produces fruit.
But the market is limited, and hence can never
be a profitable fruit plant; but you will always
have fruit if you plant the Juneberry.

McDonald Blackberry.

Currants

Currants do best on a cool, sheltered, moist
location. Plant about 3 feet apart; rows 4 feet
apart. Being perfectly hardy, they can be planted
in the fall and do not suffer injury from
winter. To destroy the currant worm, dust the
plants with white hellebore when the dew is on.

BLACK NAPLES. Very large, sometimes
measuring half an inch in diameter.

BLACK CHAMPION. Bunches very large
and the flavor of the fruit is particularly deli-
cious; it hangs long on the bushes.

CHERRY. The largest of all the red Cur-
rants; berries sometimes measuring half an inch
in diameter, bunches short, plant very vigorous
and productive when grown on good soils.

FAY (Fay's Prolific). Bush vigorous, but not
quite so strong a grower as Cherry; cluster medi-
um to long, with rather long stems; color dark-
er than Cherry; berry averages large, juicy and
less acid than Cherry.

RED DUTCH. An old and well-known stand-
ard variety. Bush a strong, tall, upright grower,
with rather tender shoots; clusters average
about 3 inches long; berries average medium in
size, are dark red; sprightly subacid flavor.

Nut Trees

Most farmers have a spot or corner on their land that is better adapted for nut-bearing trees than for any other purpose, and the crop
from these trees more than pays for the use of the land, while the trees are growing into valuable timber. There is a constant and growing
demand for nuts, and immense quantities of them are imported yearly to meet the demand.

Almonds

PRINCESS and SULTANA. Both are prolific,
soft shelled and very good. These are the vari-
eties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce
the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

Chestnuts

AMERICAN SWEET. The common variety
that flourishes in our mountains.

LARGE SPANISH. Yields very large nuts,
not so sweet as the American, but by their size
and beautiful appearance command a ready sale.

JAPAN GIANT. The tree is similar in habit
of growth to the Italian Chestnut. It is a hand-
some, sturdy, healthy tree—one of the most use-
ful that can be grown. It grows in northern
Japan, and has proved sufficiently hardy almost
anywhere in the United States. Many people
are deterred from planting nut-bearing trees by
the thought that fifteen or sixteen years must
elapse before bringing the tree into bearing con-
dition, while in fact the Japan Mammoth Chest-
nut tree bears fruit at three or four years of age.
The size of the nut is remarkable, some of them
weighing 1½ ounces. No nut tree in cultivation
promises to be more remunerative.

Pecans

GRAFTED AND BUDDED PECANS. We
grow grafted and budded Pecans, the scions or
buds for which were taken from trees producing
very choice soft-shell nuts. The Pecan, when
budded or grafted from bearing trees, comes into
bearing the second or third year from planting.
Trees have been known to produce nuts in the
nursery the first year. You have a certainty of
getting nothing but choice nuts.

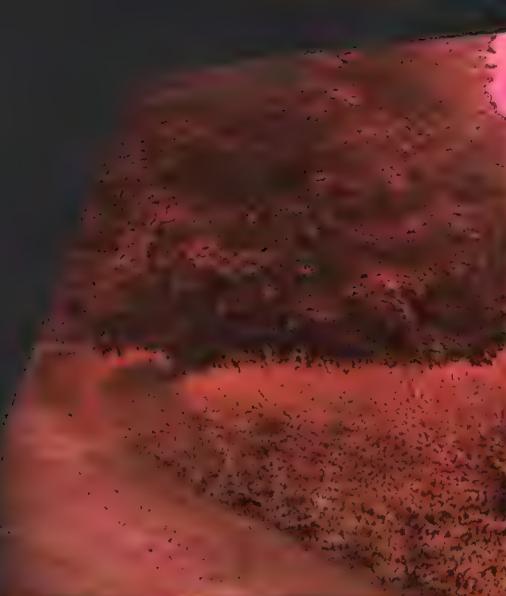
Walnuts

CALIFORNIA PAPER SHELL. A variety of
the English Walnut, or Madeira nut, bearing an
oblong-shaped nut, with a very tender shell, well
filled with a rich kernel.

JAPAN. Produces in abundance nuts larger
than the common hickory, which are borne in
clusters of from fifteen to twenty. The meat is
sweet, of the very best quality. Leaves enormous
size, of a beautiful shade of green.

BLACK WALNUT. Our native species. The
Black Walnut is planted for its timber possibili-
ties, the wood being very valuable. There have
been many waste pieces of ground thus put into
growing timber that will be found very profitable
and the fruit also affords a source of income.

Paper Shell Pecans.



Amoor River Privet Hedge.

IV. Wisconsin Weeping. A large tree, with long, drooping branches, similar to the Babylonica, but much hardier.
Babylonica. A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy leaves make it very attractive.
Nock Weeping. An exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy leaves; very hardy.

BEECH. Purple-leaved (*Fagus purpurea*). Discovered in a German forest. An elegant tree, growing 20 to 30 feet high. Foliage a deep purple, changing to crimson, like all varieties of the Beech; this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees 3 feet high are preferable.

Fern-leaved (*Fagus Heterophylla*). An elegant tree symmetrical with beautifully cut foliage.

European (*Fagus sylvatica*). A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

BIRCH. White (*Betula alba*). A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

Cot-leaved Weeping. One of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

ELM. American. A noble native tree of large size, wide-spreading head and graceful, drooping branches. One of grandest park and street trees.

MAPLE. Norway. A native of Europe; a large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. The handsomest and one of the most desirable trees for street, park or lawn.

Maple, Sugar or Rock. A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and the avenue.

Scarlet. A rapid-growing tree with red flowers which appear very early in the spring.

Silver. A hardy, rapid-growing native tree of large size. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting.

green,
very
ing,
where
not thrive.

Sycamore. A tree, tree; large, deep green.

Japan. Foremost among stock are the Japanese Maples, for beauty of coloring, are unsurpassed. They are yearly gaining in favor, and for effective grouping in landscape gardening are invaluable and unrivaled. Strong plants in fine assortment, including varieties with finely cut, bright and dark red, yellow and green and variegated leaves.

MULBERRY. Teas' Weeping Russian. A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form.

POPLAR. Carolina. One of the most rapid-growing and desirable shade trees for street planting. It is especially desirable for planting in large cities, as it will stand more hardships than any other tree we know of. The leaves are large, deep green, glossy, handsome.

Lombardy. Well known for its erect rapid-growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

SYCAMORE, European (*Platanus orientalis*). Oriental Plane. A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; not so subject to disease as our native species. Entirely free from worms or insects. One of the oldest cultivated trees known. One of the best and most popular for street and avenue planting.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

I. Double-flowering. A most desirable flowering shrub, with white and pink blossoms.

moltis. A beautiful species recently sent from Japan; it has fine, large trusses of flowers in shades of pink and yellow; gives some protection.

or Rose of Sharon. Unsurpassed by any in the hardy shrub line for freedom from or range of color. From midsummer until frost, when few other shrubs are in bloom, the Althea is most handsome, with its large, bell-like flowers of the most vivid and beautiful shades.

White. White, with crimson center.

Variegated. Pink and white.

Purple. Deep blue.

Blue. Deep blue.

Red. An excellent striped variety, nicely marked white and deep rose.

GARIBERRY. Purple-leaved (*Berberis purpurea*). A very handsome shrub, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

European (*Berberis vulgaris*). A fine shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed by orange-scarlet fruit.

CALYCANTHUS, or Sweet-scented Shrub. The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate-color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

DEUTZIA. This valuable species of plant comes to us from Japan. Their hardness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render them deservedly among the most popular of the flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long.

Crenata (Double-flowering). Flowers double; white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

DEUTZIA, Pride of Washington. A new variety raised from *Deutzia crenata* and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profusion of bloom and vigorous habit; a charming acquisition.

FRINGE. Purple. A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its long feathery flower stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke.

FRINGE, White. A very showy shrub, with beautiful large, glossy foliage, and delicate fringe-like white flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE, Red Tartarian. A beautiful shrub. Vigorous and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June. Very desirable.

White Tartarian. A large shrub having white flowers in May and June.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI



HYDRANGEA RO

deep clusters profusion in tubs

half-hardy variety flowers pure white, from July to September, some winter protection.

RUM Amurensis. From Amoeriver. Very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. Plants are also desirable for single specimens, or for windbreaks.

Ovalifolium. Growth erect; leaves larger than Amurensis, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is known North and West as California Privet.

LILAC, Charles X. A strong, rapid grower, with large, shining leaves and reddish purple flowers.

Chionanthus-leaved (*Syringa Josikaea*). Has dark, shining leaves like the White Fringe tree, and purple flowers; fine and distinct.

Common Purple (*Syringa vulgaris*). The old-fashioned Lilac so universally seen in gardens of the country. The parent of many of the finest hybrids.

Double (*Syringa Lemoinei* fl. pl.). A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

Persian (*Syringa Persica*). Medium-sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

SPRAEA. An indispensable class of medium-sized shrubs, of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming.

Spiraea Billardii. Rose-color; blooms nearly all summer.

Van Houttei. One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spiraes, having pure white flowers in clusters of panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy.

SNOWBALL, Common. A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

Japanese (*Viburnum plicatum*). From North China. Has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globose heads of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub.

WEIGELA amabilis, or splendens. Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn. A great acquisition.

Rosea. An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China, and considered one of the finest plants ever discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.

Variegated-leaved. Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

Evergreen Flowering Shrub

AZALEA Indica. We import all the leading varieties. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, and variegations.

CAMELLIA Japonica. Our importation of this fine shrub is increasing each year. We can supply all colors, white, red, pink, and variegated. Our plants are stocky and well grown.

GARDENIA Florida (Cape Jasmine). Flowers large, white and fragrant; foliage glossy.

Fortunei. Flowers larger than Florida.

Radicans. Dwarf; trailing; foliage smaller than above; flowers white, very fragrant.

Rhododendrons

This, wherever known, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificent, hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any good soil without any special preparation, and in the full blaze of the sun; but it is more luxuriant in good, well-prepared soil of leaf-mold and manure and peat mixed, and in partial shade. The broad, thick evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to a place foremost in the rank of evergreen shrubs; but when in June this mass of luxuriant foliage is almost hidden by the magnificent array of beautiful flowers in clusters, it is simply grand. A protection of leaves and brush during the first winter will be beneficial. The plants we offer are strong and bushy, well set with flower-buds, and will flower nicely the first year. Red, pink, white and variegated.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The king of ornamental broad-leaved evergreen trees.

Fuscata (Banana Shrub). A most evergreen shrub; hardy South, but servatory in the North. The brown flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance.

OLEA fragrans (Tea, or Sweet Olive). The most desirable flowering shrubs in our gardens. The white flowers, small, are produced in clusters, the most pleasing fragrance. It is that "each individual bloom has more than the most fragrant lily." A servatory shrub for Northern gardens will be found invaluable and of great value. The blooming period begins in the spring and lasts for several months. Easy and very desirable as a winter plant.

Winchester, Tenn., Dec. 5.

To Whom It May Concern:
I take great pleasure in certifying the reliability and promptness in all respects of the Southern Nursery Co. of Winchester, Tennessee.

I have never heard a complaint this company, either as to the kind of stock they grow or any of their business dealings.

They can be relied upon in all respects.
Very respectfully,
T. A. EMBRIDGE,
President Farmers Trust Co.

Vines and Creepers

Nothing lends such pleasing effect to wall or veranda as the judicious use of vines. The hardy vine is best adapted for covering an unsightly wall or for furnishing shade and ornament to verandas. Hardy vines practically take care of themselves after they are once established and are much more desirable and less trouble than annual or tender varieties.

Ampelopsis Veitchii - Boston Ivy

A beautiful hardy climbing plant. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being studded with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

Clematis

A beautiful class of climbers, many of the varieties with flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises; or when used for bedding, running over rock work or an old tree or stump, they make an excellent show. They delight in a rich soil, a sunny situation; perfectly hardy.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. A free-flowering, double white variety, with medium-sized flowers.

GIPSY QUEEN. One of the finest of the dark purple varieties. Strong grower; free bloomer.

HENRYI. Fine, large, creamy white flowers. A strong grower and very hardy, one of the best of the white varieties; a perpetual bloomer.

JACKMANI. The flowers, when fully expanded, are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frost.

JACKMANI ALBA. Fine, large, pure white flowers.

MME. EDOUARD ANDRE. This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackman. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red, a very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

PANICULATA, or SWEET-SCENTED JAPAN CLEMATIS. A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

Honeysuckle - Lonicera

CHINESE TWINING (*Lonicera Japonica*). A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all

winter. Blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

COMMON WOODBINE (*Lonicera periclymenum*). A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

HALL'S JAPAN (*Lonicera Halliana*). A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November.

JAPAN GOLD-LEAVED (*Lonicera aurea reticulata*). A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Wistaria

CHINESE PURPLE (*Wistaria Sinensis*). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy; and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. The very best vine to grow when it is desired to have it shade the upper part of the house, as its heaviest growth is at the top.

CHINESE WHITE (*Wistaria Sinensis alba*). Introduced from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions; a rather slow grower,

No. 1, Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae.
No. 2, Tom Thumb Arbor Vitae.

No. 3, Colorado Spruce.
No. 4, Koster Spruce.

No. 5, American Arbor-Vitae.
No. 6, Norway Spruce.

Evergreens

VITAE, American. One of the finest trees for hedges. It grows rapidly and forms a most beautiful hedge; very often it is never adapted to turn, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from parts of the ground.

Chinese Arbor-Vitae. A beautiful variety of Chinese Arbor-Vitae, compact and globular; color a lively yellow green; not quite hardy at the time of planting; should be planted in a shady situation where it will give a brilliant touch of like sunshine.

Tom Thumb Arbor-Vitae. An exceedingly beautiful, bright green, resembling the Irish Juniper in foliage a deep green, color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. Should a place in every collection.

Dwarf. Foliage light green; habit dwarf compact. Fine for small places.

Hybrid. By far the finest of all in this class. A true hybrid between the Golden Arbor-Vitae (*Biota aurea*) and *Retinisporella squarrosa*) bearing a striking resemblance to both, as it possesses the silvery foliage of *Retinisporella* and the compact, sugarloaf shape of *Biota*. It is a vigorous grower and perfectly dwarfed; somewhat dwarfish.

Juniper globosa. Forms a dense, low, compact shape. A beautiful evergreen. Particularly fine for formal plantings.

Golden. A small tree, globular in form, foliage light green with a golden glow; very compact; hardy.

Siberian. A superb variety, similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact in habit. It holds its color during the winter and bears trimming well. Is valuable for low hedging and single specimens.

BOX, Tree. A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

Dwarf. Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

CYPRESS, Lawson's. A rare evergreen from California. One of the most graceful; elegant drooping branches; half-hardy here.

FIR, Balsam. (American Silver). A very regular symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Concolor (White Silver). An elegant, picturesque Colorado species; long, leathery leaves with glaucous tinge when young, becoming pale green with age. Branches arranged in horizontal whorls. One of the brightest and best evergreens for the lawn.

JUNIPER, Irish. (*Juniperus Hibernica*). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. A pretty little tree or shrub and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Swedish. Not quite so erect in growth as the Irish; foliage light yellowish green. It attains a height of 10 or 15 feet; perfectly hardy.

PINE, Austrian, or Black (*Pinus Austriaca*). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree, leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

Scotch (*Pinus sylvestris*). A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage.

White (*Pinus Strobus*). The most ornamental of all native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green.

SPRUCE, Douglas. From Colorado. Large, conical form, branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

Colorado Blue (*Picea pungens glauca*). This species has been tested at various points on the prairies of the West and Northwest with perfect success, enduring a temperature of 30 degrees below zero, in exposed situations, entirely uninjured. This is not only one of the hardiest, but the most beautiful in color and outline; foliage of a rich blue or sage color; it is a valuable acquisition.

Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*). An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the yew. Distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Norway. A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and windbreaks.

Hardy Roses

ARCHDUKE CHARLES. A grand light red Rose. Extra.

ADAM. Bright flesh-salmon Rose; large and double.

AGRIPPINA. An old favorite garden Rose; deep crimson.

ANDRE SCHWARTZ. A beautiful crimson, free-flowering variety.

ANNA OLIVIER. Lovely blush, shaded with carmine.

ANTOINE VERDIER. Rich, dark carmine-pink; very free.

ALFRED COLOMB. Extra-large, round flower; very double and full; color bright carmine-crimson. One of the very best dark-colored sorts.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. An everblooming Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form and very double; color a deep, rich rose. This is the Rose which is grown by the million for cut-flowers. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France.

BRIDESMAID. The most popular pink Tea Rose. Thousands of this variety are grown every year for cut-flowers, and it is also very desirable for summer bedding outdoors. It is a delightful shade of bright pink, very free-flowering and easily grown.

BON SILENE. Still a prime favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and strong-growing qualities; color deep rose, shaded carmine. Valuable for summer or winter flowers.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. Extra-large, flat flower; color pale peach, deepening at center to rose.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. The best known and most popular Polyantha. It is as free-blooming as a Rose can be, commencing to bloom when but 3 or 4 inches high, and is never after out of bloom if kept in a healthy growing condition. The full, double flowers are produced in sprays of three or more, and are of the finest imaginable form. The outer petals are pearl white, shading to a center of rosy pink, but vary sometimes from pure white to silvery rose on the same plant.

COQUETTE DE LYON. Vigorous, rapid grower and constant bloomer. Pure canary-yellow.

CATHERINE MERMET. One of the finest Roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light, creamy pink, reminding one of a La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

COUNTESS EVA STARHEMBERG. Creamy white, tinted deep yellow.

DEVONIENSIS. On account of its whiteness and sweetness, often called the Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink. One of the most fragrant Roses, and a favorite of long standing.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. In this variety we have a combination of rich and peculiar coloring, delightful perfume, and a remarkable fusion of bloom and foliage; color light rose, with heavy shading of amber and salmon. Quite hardy.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY. We wish to impress the fact that as a Rose for all purposes it has no peer. It is identical with La France, excepting in three points. These are, a more vigorous growth, even pink in color, not shaded, but what is termed a solid color.

ORDER BLANK

M _____
(Write here name of party who is to receive shipment)

Shipping Station _____

County _____

State _____

Street No. _____

Amount of Money Enclosed, \$ _____

Date _____

Name of Purchaser _____

County _____

R. F. D. No. _____

Box _____

Post Office _____

State _____

Street Address of Purchaser _____

How to be shipped. Mark X in space below how you want sent

Parcel Post Express Exp. Co.

Freight R. R.

We will ship this order at the earliest favorable date unless
you specify here when you want shipment forwarded.
Write any special instructions here. }

DON'T WRITE HERE	
No. _____	
Amt. \$ _____	
Cash _____	
Balance _____	
Shipped _____	
Approved _____	
Biller _____	
Inspector _____	
Packer _____	

ROUTE

SOUTHERN NURSERY COMPANY WINCHESTER, TENNESSEE

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Order should be filled out with care, and when completed read it over again, to make sure it is absolutely correct, before forwarding it to us.

Remittances should be sent with order and made payable to Southern Nursery Company by Post-Office Money Order, Bank Draft, Express Money Order, or Check.

Write plainly, stating quantity, name, age, size, class and price of stock ordered. If you follow the above instructions, it will help us to fill your order just the way you want it.

Kindly write name of a friend who may be interested in planting trees or ornamentals.

Name _____ Town _____ State _____

Southern Fruit Grower's Big Family Offer

Peoples' Popular Monthly, for One Year
The Household, for One Year
Home Life, for One Year
The Gentlewoman, for One Year
Southern Fruit Grower, for One Year

ALL FIVE For Only

\$1.15

You Get all Five Publications by returning this Coupon and \$1.15.

Prices are Rapidly Advancing. Order Now.

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Chattanooga, Tenn.

Gentlemen: I am returning this coupon with \$1.15, for which I am to receive the Big Family Offer, as listed above.

My Name is, Town

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BIG SUBSCRIPTION OFFER



You Get ALL FOUR of These

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For One Year Each FOR **\$1.15** Order Now

THIS EXCEPTIONAL OFFER IS GOOD FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY

Subscriptions may be new or renewal. All renewal subscriptions will be extended for one year from present date of expiration.

If Not Delivered in Five Days Return to

NAME _____

P. O. _____ R. No. _____

STATE _____

WINCHESTER,

1000 ACRES IN CHOICE NURSERY STOCK

TENNESSEE.

U. S. A.

E. W. Chattin,

Secretary and Treasurer

Southern Nursery Company



ter for general culture; perfect-shaped flowers or nice, long stems; color is rich, velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and attractive. The plant is of vigorous growth, and very free-flowering; a constant bloomer. Fine for summer bedding or pot culture.

MAMAN COCHET. An excellent pink Rose, with rich, healthy foliage and large flowers on long, straight stems; color deep rosy pink, the inner side of the petals silvery rose. One of the very best of all the Tea Roses, and a great favorite. Equally valuable for pot culture or outdoor planting.

MADAME LAMBAUD. A first-class Rose for garden planting or pot culture; habit of growth is vigorous; very free bloomer. A beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine. Very sweet-scented.

MABEL MORRISON. A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced.

GEN ROBERT E. LEE. Clear, orange-yellow, deepening to salmon in matured flower. Buds are long, full and double. One of our best ever-bloomers.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Brilliant, velvety crimson; large, showy and a fine grower; a magnificent variety. One of the most popular sorts.

GENERAL WASHINGTON. Scarlet-crimson; very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

HERMOSA. Light rose; large, full and double; blooms profusely in clusters. One of the best.

JOHN HOPPER. Bright rose; large and full; a profuse bloomer and a standard sort; free grower.

JULES MARGOTTIN. Bright cherry-red; large and full; a truly beautiful Rose.

JUBILEE. In this Rose we have a grand addition to the list of dark colored Hybrid Perpetuals.

It has been thoroughly tested, and found to possess most excellent qualities. Of vigorous growth,

yet short-jointed and compact, it takes a place

in the front rank of hardy garden Roses; color

pure red, shading to crimson and maroon at the

base of petal, forming a coloring equaled by that

of no other Rose. The buds are long, held up

by long, stout flower-stems, making it valuable

for cut-flowers.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. A beauti-

ful Rose, with elegant, large, pointed buds and

very large, full-double flowers; color delicate,

creamy white, deliciously fragrant. The plant is

a strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer.

LA FRANCE. A delicate, silvery rose, shad-

ed with cerise-pink, often silvery pink, with

peach shading; very large, double and of super-

ior form. It flowers continually throughout

the season. None can surpass the delicacy of

its coloring.

LUCIOLE. Handsome cherry-red, with center

and shading of saffron-yellow, back of petals

yellowish bronze. Flowers large, of splendid

form and delightfully fragrant.

LA PACTOLE. Pale sulphur-yellow, very

free-flowering; nicely scented.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. One of the best

dark red Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are

large and perfect in form, on good length of

stem, making them very desirable for cut-flow-

ers; color bright cherry-red, changing to crim-

son.

MAGNA CHARTA. A general favorite, prized

on account of its strong, upright growth and

bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its mag-

nificent bloom. The color is a beautiful bright

pink, suffused with carmine.

MRS. JOHN E. LAING. A grand, free-bloom-

ing Hybrid Perpetual, with fine flowers of soft,

delicate pink, with satin cast.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. A Rose that will

bloom continually and furnish large, well-shap-

ed, sweet-scented blooms. It succeeds any-

where and in any soil; an exceedingly strong,

vigorous grower. Its color is creamy white, with

the outer petals outlined bright rose; occasion-

ally the entire flower is suffused with pink.

MADAME JOS. SCHWARTZ. One of the

most hardy Tea Roses and particularly adapted

for open-ground-planting. It produces its bloom

in great profusion; color white; beautifully

flushed with pink.

MADAME WELCHE. Color beautiful amber-

yellow; deepening to coppery yellow at the cen-

ter, delicately tinted and shaded with dark

orange-red; flowers of extra-large, globular form,

very double and full.

MADAME FRANCISCA KRUGER. This Rose

has taken a foremost position as one for general

culture, and its striking color and free growth

gives it popularity wherever grown. It is a

beautiful coppery yellow with large flowers. Un-

like any other Rose in our list.

MARIE GUILLOT. One of the standard varie-

ties of Tea Roses which as yet has not been

equaled by any rose of its color; splendid for any

use. Especially desirable for summer Rose-beds;

color pure white, sometimes tinted pale yellow, fragrant; continuous bloomer.

One of the choicer Tea Roses; color a creamy flesh, bright and double; fragrant.

SAPPHO. One of the prettiest

Roses of its class; color fawn and buff. Flowers

THE BRIDE. Who does

not like the rose of Catherine Mermet. And

one, without doubt the finest

THE RAINBOW. A lovely

al-pink, striped and mottled in

rich, golden amber at center

makes beautiful buds; flowers ex-

quisite and of great depth and substance.

THE QUEEN. A beautiful p-

blooming variety.

TRIUMPH DE PERNET PERE. shaded, with slightly recurved pe-

buds, full and double; continuous

ULRICH BRUNNER. Splendid, un-

der, with bright, healthy foliage. Flow-

ers size and fine form, with shell-shaped

most abundant bloomer; color cherry-

hardy Rose. The flowers are large, and

flower are perfect in form; color soft and

distinctly striped carmine; excellent

WALTHAM QUEEN. A valuable

Hardy in the North. Strong grower and

good bloomer. The flowers are large and

white. Color rich scarlet-crimson; ver-

WASHINGTTON (Lady Washington)

white; enormous clusters, and freely

till frost. It is claimed that Wash-

ington self named the original, which is now

on the grave of Martha Washington.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. A spon-

grand sort, Maman Cochet. It is

snow-white, sometimes tinged with

suggestion of blush. An extraordi-

Moss Roses

COMTESSE DE MURINAIS. Large;

very desirable; finest white Moss-

CRESTED. Deep pink buds, sur-

rounded by a mossy fringe. Beautiful; free from

GLORY OF MOSSES. A moder-

ate-sized flower; color pale rose.

LUXEMBOURG. Deep crimson; fl-

MADAME ALBANI. Blush, pink or

PRINCESS ADELAIDE. A vigor-

ous pale rose; medium size and good form

bud and flower. One of the best.

Everblooming Climbing

As free blooming as the ordinary

and of a strong, vigorous, climbing hab-

South, where they stand the winter

can compare with them for beauty

and flowers. They may be kept out

the North, but they do not

them down during winter, well

a long time.

ing Roses.

Helen Gould.

PERLE DES JARDINS. Probably better

known than any other yellow Rose grown. Beau-

tiful clear yellow, distinct from all other Tea

Roses. The flowers are large and of perfect

form, fine in every stage from the smallest bud

to the open flower.

PERLE DES BLANCHES. A splendid white

Rose, of good form, very double and fragrant.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. One of the

darkest-colored Roses; very dark, velvety crim-

son, changing to intense maroon. There is no

Rose in all this collection that attracts more

favorable comment than this one.

A very prolific bloomer, and the

blooms are of excellent form and

size.

PIERRE GUILLOT. Bright, daz-

zing crimson, passing to brilliant carmine;

flowers large, very

double and full, and highly scented; a

healthy and vigorous grower, and a

constant bloomer from June till frost.

The outer petals are broad, round and de-

cidually recurved, showing the short,

close-set inner petals.

QUEEN'S SCARLET. In this variety

we have a hardy, everblooming crim-

son-scarlet Rose, a

combination of qualities

that make a valuable Rose

for garden culture; a bed once

established is a mass of bright

scarlet bloom the entire season.

SOUVENIR VICTOR HUGO. Bright China-rose with copper-

yellow center; other petals suf-

fused with carmine.

SOUVENIR DE WOOTTON. A

choice Rose; velvety red; very

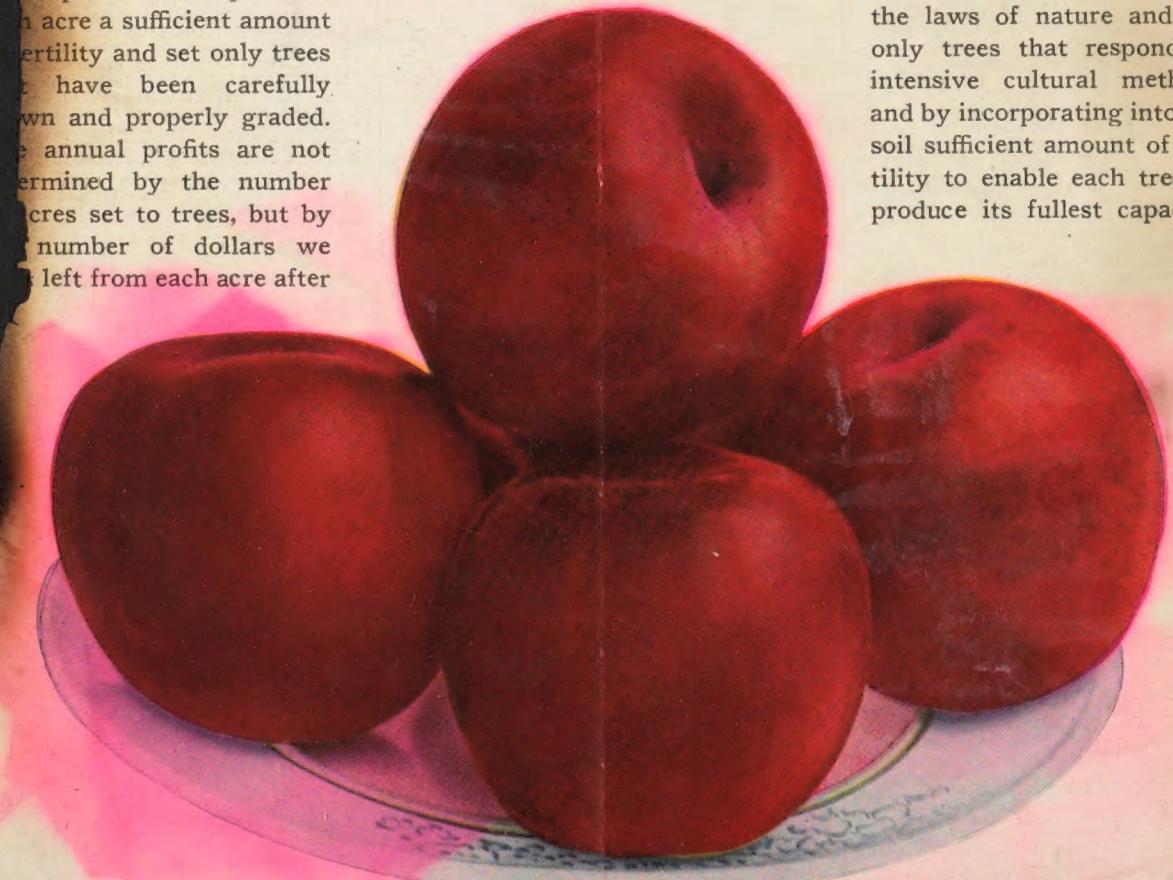
fragrant; continuous bloomer.



J. H. Hale Peach.

We have learned through many years of experience that it is an easy matter to make as much money on a 5 acre orchard as can be made on 10 acres, provided we put into each acre a sufficient amount of fertility and set only trees that have been carefully grown and properly graded. The annual profits are not determined by the number of acres set to trees, but by the number of dollars we leave from each acre after

all expenses have been paid. Many orchardists are getting more clear profit from one acre than others are getting from two to three acres because they observe closely the laws of nature and set only trees that respond to intensive cultural methods and by incorporating into the soil sufficient amount of fertility to enable each tree to produce its fullest capacity.



Red June Apples.